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L. T. Hobhouse, and Ellsworth Ferris; "Forms of Law" and "Methods of the Law's Growth" by Sir Henry Maine.

The general subject of "Persons" is considered in Part II. Here "Kinship" is treated by J. W. Powell; "The Patriarchal Theory" by George Elliott Howard; "Patria Potestas" by Sir Henry Maine; "Women in Primitive Society" and "Women and Marriage under Civilization" by L. T. Hobhouse; and various other subjects by Andrew Lang, Rudolph Sohm, J. W. Powell, and Fustel de Coulanges.

Parts III and IV respectively treat of "Things" and "Procedure." For a great variety of subdivisions, passages are taken from the writings of G. L. Gomme, Levin Goldschmidt, Carl Koehne, Felix Somlo, B. W. Leist, Pol Collinet, Andreas Heusler, Stanley A. Cook, Gustave Glotz, John H. Wigmore, and some of the scholars already mentioned as contributing to the earlier divisions of the work.

The book is printed in handsome style; and the compilers have rendered a distinct service to scholarship in many related fields. The third volume, on "Formative Influences of Legal Development," will be eagerly awaited.

GEORGE ELLIOTT HOWARD.

Imperial Architects. Being an account of proposals in the direction of a closer imperial union, made previous to the opening of the first colonial conference of 1887. By ALFRED LEROY BURT. With an introduction by H. E. Egerton. (Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1913. Pp. vii, 228.

Mr. Burt's *Imperial Architects* was written at least a year before the war began; but it is essentially one of a few books on political science published in England before war became the all-absorbing interest to which additional value has accrued in consequence of development brought about by the war. The war was not more than two or three months old before discussion began in England and in the oversea dominions as to the relations of the dominions to Great Britain in the new era that will begin with the end of the war. Closer trade relations are so far being most discussed. There is, however, some discussion of closer political relations than have existed since all the larger colonies were conceded responsible government in the middle period of the nineteenth century. In view of the wider and more insistent discussion of this question which will certainly come at the end of the war, Mr. Burt's *Imperial Architects*—a study of the rebirth of the move-

ment for closer political union—is likely to be of much greater service than he conceived when he first turned his attention to the subject. As far back as 1868, at the time when the Royal Colonial Institute was established in London, the then Duke of Marlborough suggested an imperial council; but it was not until 1887 that representatives of Great Britain and of the oversea dominions met in general conference to discuss the relations existing between Great Britain and the dominions, and to plan for making these relations closer.

The first colonial conference was held in connection with the first jubilee of Queen Victoria about forty years after the united provinces of Ontario and Quebec had blazed the trail for Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, by securing the right to an executive that must depend for its existence upon a majority of the popularly-elected branch of the local legislature. A new era began with the colonial conference of 1887; and since then there have been three imperial conferences—in 1897, 1907, and 1911 and a fourth was due to meet in 1915. The records of these conferences are now available in official form; and the value of Mr. Burt's book lies in the care with which he has worked out the history of the movement for closer union in the period that lies between the American Revolution and the first colonial conference. The movement began as early as 1822, when John Beverley Robinson, who figures quite prominently in the early history of Ontario, urged as a remedy for conditions then existing in Canada that Ontario and Quebec should be united, and that the united provinces should be represented by one or two members in the House of Commons at Westminster. Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke, made a similar suggestion with regard to the Australian colonies in 1844, when he was of the legislative council of New South Wales; and in 1852 John Robert Godley, who was associated with Edward Gibbon Wakefield in the colonization of New Zealand, urged an imperial congress. Two years later Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, put forward his plan for an imperial union. Labilliere suggested an imperial parliament in 1871; and in 1872, Disraeli, who had lost his fear that oversea possessions might become a millstone about the neck of Great Britain, committed the Conservative party to an imperial policy, and formulated the idea that a representative council should be established in London to bring the colonies into constant and continuous relations with the home government.

Mr. Burt in this way gives a synopsis of practically all the discussions on closer union from 1822 to the meeting of the colonial confer-

ence of 1887—discussions in the reviews as well as in conferences of various kinds; and two facts stand out clearly in his pages. The first is that it was statesmen in the oversea dominions in these sixty-five years who originated most of the proposals for closer political union; and the second is that neither the concession of responsible government to the colonies by Great Britain, nor after 1859 the adoption of protectionist tariffs by Canadian and Australian colonies, weakened in the least the desire of the oversea possessions for closer political relations with Great Britain. This desire for closer political union was contrary to the long accepted conviction in England that with responsible government the colonies would become independent; contrary also to the conviction of statesmen of the Manchester school that the adoption of protectionist policies by the Dominion of Canada and by Victoria must inevitably weaken the tie between the oversea dominions and Great Britain. In a reissue of the book Mr. Burt would add to its value for students of the constitutional history of the empire, by indicating the popular reception that was accorded some of the more important proposals for closer political union that he describes. This would involve considerable research in the files of the British and colonial newspapers of the period from 1822 to 1847, but the results would add much to the usefulness of what is now an extremely timely book.

E. P.

A Manual of the Federal Trade Commission. By RICHARD S. HARVEY and ERNEST W. BRADFORD. (Washington, D. C.: John Byrne and Company. 1916. Pp. 457.)

It may safely be predicted that the Federal Trade Commission Statute of September 26, 1914, will be one of the most important of recent congressional acts. There has of course been as yet little opportunity for its interpretation by the courts, or for the utilization by the commission which is established of its inquisitorial and regulative powers. There is needed, however, such a volume as the one under review in which is traced the legal conditions which led to, and which will largely condition the operation of, the act. This work the authors have done excellently; and, in addition, they have analyzed with care and judgment the act itself, and brought its provisions into relation to the Sherman anti-trust act and the Clayton act. The bearing of these important statutes, considered as parts of a general legislative policy, is discussed in connection with competition in trade, monopolies and combin-